

WHOLE NUMBER 8,581.

MIDDLETOWN.

CANVASS OF VOTING LIST.—The Town Council held a session as a Board of Canvassers at the Town Hall on Friday the 31st ult. and made the final canvass of the voting list used at the annual town meeting held on Wednesday of this week. From the general list of voters, eighteen names were stricken and seven added leaving a total of 344. The same number of names were taken from the list of voters on all questions and five added, leaving a total of 251. Most of the names stricken from the last named list were the names of voters whose names were taken at the canvass of the stricken list. The canvass was scrutinized by representatives of the Republican party and the Citizens' Association. The general list showed a decrease of 14 names as compared with the general list of November, 1910, while the list on all questions indicated an increase of sixteen.

ANNUAL TOWN MEETING—The annual town meeting was opened on Wednesday morning at ten o'clock. William L. Brown, presided as Moderator, Joshua Coggeshall acted as Town Clerk, and the supervisors were Daniel A. Peckham and Howard G. Peckham for the Republicans and Chester A. Carr and Richard P. Whiteley for the Democrats. The election resulted as anticipated by the choice of the nominees of the Republican Caucus by substantial pluralities. The pluralities were nearly equal. The supervisors were re-elected. The Citizens' Association, twenty years ago, April 1909, they were elected by a plurality of fifty. In twenty years the standing of the two parties has been soundly reversed.

For eighteen months there had been discussions among the members of the Clitzew's Association, Accusations of treachery and disloyalty were freely made, which seriously affected the prominent portion of the Association as culminated in the withdrawal of some of the more prominent members. Ever since April, 1908, the business of the Association for the town offices has been annually elected.

The polls were closed at ten minutes past five o'clock and the election officers were occupied for nearly four hours in ascertaining, counting and declaring the vote, which comprised 297 official ballots.

The vote in detail ran as follows:

For Mayor—Lewis R. Manchester, Plur. 128; William L. Clark, Citizens' Plurality, Manchester, 25.

For Town Clerk—Albert L. Clark, Rep. Citizens 291.

For Town Council—1. Henry J. Chase, 165; Arthur W. Chase, Citizens 134. Plurality for Henry J. Chase, 41. 2. Henry O. Rhoads, Rep. 165; John H. Orr, Cit. 121. Plurality for Sherman W. Lewis, R. Barker, 135; Frank J. McGehee, Cit. 128. Plurality for Barker 39. 3. James R. Manchester, Rep. 112; George B. Wyall, Cit. 137. Plurality for Manchester 35. 4. Joseph E. K. Clark, Rep. 130; Isaac S. Hazard, Cit. 118. Plurality for Hazard 62.

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ham, Hep. 160; Alden P. Barker, Ctl. 22.
rally for Peckham 53. John H. Spoor,
Hep. 160; Alden P. Barker, Ctl. 22.
rally for Spooner 53. Henry C. Peck-
ham, Jr., Hep. 165; James White Peckham
123. Plurality for Sherman 43. Hal-
lowell Peckham, Ctl. 22.
rally for Peckham, 43. A. Herbert
156; Donald J. Murphy, Ctl. 182.
rally for Vard 24.
rally for Alden P. Barker-John H. Peck-
ham, Ctl. 220.
For Fence Villagers-Yillaha A. Ches-
ter and Ctl. 27; William J. G. Chester
160; Alden P. Barker, Ctl. 121. Plurality
Peckham 51.
For Anticlers-J. Overton Peck-
ham, Jr., John A. Peckham, Ctl. 116.
rally for J. O. Peckham 43. John H.
Rip, 166; William V. Hart, Ctl. 116.
ry for Nicholas Peckham 124.
rally for Alden P. Barker, Ctl. 124. Pl.

[illegible]

Alice Dunbar has been brought to Newport from the Sophie Home in Providence by Miss of the Charity Organization. Suffering from gas poisoning, she was placed at the Newport Hospital, but decided not to stay there long.

Mrs. Mary C. Mott, who is spending her vacation with Mr. and Mrs. V. W. Sprague, on Willow Lake, has returned to her home in Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Saffern of Toronto, Ont., are entertaining a house party at the Sault Ste. Marie Hotel.

Mrs. William H. Cotton, who has been ill with pneumonia, is considerably improved.

The Honorable Senator Sagebrush

By
FRANCIS LYNDE

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position would give him opportunities to place the railroad's point of view fairly before the people of the state, and to do this he knew that he would have to enter the campaign as a political worker. Surely his father must know this, and he went boldly upon the assumption that his father did know it.

"I am to be chief of the legal department on this division, and as such it will, of course, be necessary for me to defend my client in court and out of court," he said finally. "And I mean to do it."

"Of course you do; you've got to be honest with yourself—and with McVickar. I don't mind telling you, son, that I am squarely on the other side this time, and I had hoped you were going to be. But if you're not, why, that's the end of it. We won't quarrel about it."

Now, this was not at all the paternal attitude which the young man had prefigured. But before anything more could be said Mrs. Blount came in to remind them both that they had a dinner appointment with Professor Anners and his daughter and that there was barely time to dress for it.

It was late that night, several hours after the informal little dinner for five in the Inter-Mountain cafe, when the senator had himself lifted from the lobby to the fourth floor and made his way to the door of his own apartment. As was her custom, his wife was waiting up for him.

"Did you find out anything more?" she asked without looking up from the tiny embroidery frame which seemed to be her constant companion at home or elsewhere.

"Not very much. McVickar has fixed things to suit himself. Evan's law office position is to be pretty largely nominal, I guess, and Gantry's crowd is to see to it that he doesn't get to know too much, which means that the bribery is not to be done by the legal department in this campaign."

"But they can't keep him from finding out about it," she protested.

"They are going to try mightily hard anyway. Evan wants to believe that everything is on the high moral plane, and when a man wants to believe a thing it's pretty easy to fool him. It'll be a winning card to them if they can send the boy out to talk convincingly about the cleanliness of the company's campaign. That sort of talk, handed out as Evan can do it, if he is convinced of the truth of what he is saying, will capture the honest ranchman every time."

"We must get him back," she said.

"Have you thought of any plan?"

"No."

She smiled. "I have a plan. He may have to take a regular course of treatment, and it may make him very ill. Would you mind that?"

David Blount leaned back in his chair and regarded her through half-closed eyelids.

"I don't want to see the boy suffer any more than he has to," he objected.

"Neither do I," was the quick agreement; then, with no apparent reluctance, "What do you think of Miss Anners?"

The senator sat up, and the slow smile wrinkled humorously at the corners of his eyes. "I haven't thought much about her. She's the kind you can't get near enough to think about, isn't she?"

"She is a young woman with a very bright mind and a very high purpose," was the little lady's summing up of Patricia.

"But she isn't altogether a Boston iceberg. She thinks she is in love with her career; but, really, I think she is very much in love with Evan. If we could win her over to our side—"

This time the senator's smile broadened into a laugh.

"You are away yonder out of my depth now, little woman," he chuckled.

"Does your course of treatment for the boy include large doses of the young woman administered frequently?"

"Oh, no," was the instant reply. "I was only wondering if it wouldn't be well to enlist her sympathies."

"Why not—if you think best?"

"Will you give me carte blanche to do as I please?" asked the small intriguer.

"Why not?" said the senator again.

"You can always outfigure me two to one when it comes to real politics. You have made a fine art of it, Honorable."

"You deal with people in the mass. David, and no one can do it better. I deal with the individual. That is all the difference. When do the Annerses go up to the fossil fields?"

"I don't know—any time when you will invite them to make Wartrace Hall their headquarters, I guess."

"Then I think it will be tomorrow," said the confident mistress of politics.

"It won't do to let Evan see too much of the young woman until after his course of treatment has been begun. Shall we make it tomorrow? And will you telephone Dawkins to bring down the big car? I think Miss Patricia Anners will stand a little improvement. She is very conservative in theory."

CHAPTER IX.

THE BANK AND FILE.

CONSIDERABLY to his surprise and no less to his satisfaction, the newly appointed "division counsel," as his title ran, was not required to take over the old legal department offices in the second story of the station building, where all the other offices of the company were located. Instead he was directed to fit up a suit of rooms in Temple court, the capital's most pretentious uptown skyscraper, and there was something more than a hint that the item of first cost need not be too closely considered.

It was the vice president himself, writing from Chicago, who authorized the new departure and loosened the purse strings. He wrote:

"Don't be afraid of spending a little money. Make your uptown office as attractive as you may be and arrange matters with Ackerton so that you will not be burdened with too much of the routine legal work. A successful legal representative will be a good mixer, as I am sure you are, and will extend the circle of his acquaintance as rapidly and as widely as possible. Your appointment will be fully justified when you shall have made your uptown office a place where the good citizens of the capital and the state can drop in for a cordial word with the company's spokesman and for a better mutual understanding of the facts."

Acting upon this suggestion, Blount opened the Temple court headquarters and threw himself energetically into the indicated field. Ackerton, a technical expert with a needle-like mind and the state code at his fingers' ends, was left in charge of the working of offices in the railroad building, with instructions to apply to his chief only when he needed specific advice.

At the uptown headquarters Blount gave himself wholly to the pleasant task of making friends. With a good store of introductions upon which to make a beginning and with the open handed, whole souled camaraderie of the west to help along, the list of acquaintances grew with amazing rapidity.

For the three or four weeks after Mrs. Blount had whisked the Annerses away to Wartrace Hall and the habitat of the megasauridae, the newly appointed "social secretary" for the railroad, as Honorable had dubbed him, refused no invitations, never inquiring whether they were extended to his father's son or to Evan Blount in his proper person.

During this social interval he saw little of his father, though he still occupied his share of the private dining room suit at the Inter-Mountain. Part of the time, as he knew, the senator was at Wartrace Hall, looking after his huge landed estate and helping to entertain the visitors from Massachusetts. But now and again the father came and went, and occasionally there was a dinner for two in the hotel cafe, with a little good natured rivalry from the senator's side of the table.

"Got you chasing your feet right lively in the social merry-go-round these days, haven't they, son? Like it as far as you're gone?" asked the ex-cattle king one evening.

"It's all in the day's work," laughed the younger man. "I'll need all the 'pull' I can get a little later on, won't I?"

"I shouldn't wonder if you did, son; I shouldn't wonder if you did. And I reckon you're doing pretty good work. Was it McVickar's idea or your own—this sudden splash into the social water hole?"

"I don't mind telling you that it is a part of the new policy," returned the social splasher, still smiling. "We are out to make friends this time, friends who will know just what we are doing and why we are doing it."

"I'm" mused the senator. "So publicity's the word, is it?"

"Yes, publicity is the word. The Gordon people say they are anything to show us up. There won't be anything to show up when the time comes. We are going to beat them to the billboards."

"You can't do the circus act—ride two horses at once and do the same stunt on both, son," the senator remarked gravely. "If you're really going to put the saddle and bridle on the publicity nag you've got to turn the other one out of the corral."

"It is already turned out," averred the young man, not affecting to misunderstand. "We buy no votes in this campaign."

The stout assertion was good as far as it went. The new division counsel made it and believed it. But a little later he could not help wondering if he had been altogether candid in making it.

The offices in the uptown skyscraper were not exclusively a railroad social center where the disinterested voter could come and have the facts laid out to him without fear or favor on the part of the ladder. They had come to be also a rallying point for a heterogeneous crowd of ward workers, wire-pullers and small politicians, most of whom were anxious to be employed or retained as henchmen.

Some of these "stretcher men," as Blount contemptuously called them, had been employed in past campaigns; others were still the beneficiaries of the railroad, holding payroll places which Blount acutely suspected were chiefly sinecures.

Latterly this contingent of strikers and heelers had been greatly augmented, and it was beginning to make its demands more emphatic. A dozen times a day Blount had the worn phrase "nothing for nothing" dinned into his ears, and he was shrewdly suspecting that his office had been made a dumping ground for the other departments.

Seeing Gantry, Blount took an early opportunity of saying:

"See here, Dick; you fellows downtown are making my office a cesspool, and I won't stand for it. Garrikan, that saloon keeper in the Second ward, came up today to ask for a free ticket to Worthington and return, and when I planned him down he admitted that you sent him to me."

"I did," said Gantry, grinning. "Why otherwise have we got a postgraduate, double-certificated political manager. I'd like to know?"

"I guess we may as well fight this out right here and now, Dick," said Blount coolly. "I'm not chief vote buyer for the Transcontinental company."

"Who said you were?" rejoined the traffic manager.

"It says itself if I am to cut the pie and hand out pieces of it to these grubstakers that you and Carson and Bentley and Kitzedge are sending to me."

This time Gantry's grin was playful, but behind it there was a shrewd flash of the Irish blue eyes that Blount did not see.

"I guess the company will be willing to furnish a few small pies if you think you need them to go along with your Temple court office fittings," he said.

"Ah!" said Blount calmly, giving the exclamation the true Boston inflection.



WILL JONES

"I'm GOING TO FIRM THEM OUT NECK AND CHOP."

"You are either too shrewd or not quite shrewd enough, Dick. You covered that up with a laugh so that I might take it as a joke if I happened to be too thin skinned to take it in disreputable earnest. Let us understand each other. We are fighting in the open in this campaign. Publicity is the word. I have Mr. McVickar for my authority. Anybody who wants to know anything about the railroad company's business in this state can learn it for the asking and at first hand. Secrecy and all the various brands of political skulduggery that have been admitted in the past are to be shown the door. This is the intimation that was made to me. Wasn't it made to you?"

Gantry did not reply directly to the direct demand. On the other hand, he very carefully refrained from answering it in any degree whatsoever.

"You have your job to hold down, and I have mine," he returned. "What you say goes as it lies, of course, but I shouldn't be too hard on the little brothers if I were you."

"If by the 'little brothers' you mean the pie eaters I'm going to fire them out neck and crop, Richard. They make me excessively weary."

Gantry's playful mood fell away from him like a castoff garment.

"I don't quite believe I'd do that if I were you, Evan. There are pie eaters on both sides in every political contest, and while they can't do any cause any great amount of good, they can often do a good bit of harm. I wouldn't be too hard on them if I were you."

"What would you do, or, rather, what did you do when you were managing the state campaign two years ago?" inquired Blount pointedly.

"I cut the pie," said the traffic manager simply.

"In other words, you let this ruffian blackmail you and incidentally put a big black mark against the company's good name?"

"Oh, no; I wouldn't put it quite that strong. Not many of these little fellows ask or expect money. A free ride now and then on the railroad is about all they look for."

"But you can't give them that under the interstate commerce law," protested the purist.

"Not outside of the state, of course. But inside of the state boundaries it's our own business."

"You mean it was our own business previous to the passage of the state rate law two years ago," corrected Blount.

"It is our own business to this good day—in effect. That part of the law has been a complete dead letter from the day the governor signed it. Why, bless your innocent heart, Evan, the very men who argued the loudest and voted the most spitefully for it came to me for their return tickets home at the end of the session. Of course we kept the letter of the law. It says that no 'free passes' shall be given. We didn't issue passes. We merely gave them tickets out of the case and charged them up to 'expense.'"

"Fought," said Blount. "You make me sick. Gantry, it's that same childish whipping of the devil around the stump by the corporation, an expedient that wouldn't deceive the most ignorant voter that ever cast a ballot—It's that very thing that has stirred the whole nation up to this unreasoning fight against corporate capital. Don't you see it?"

Gantry shrugged his shoulders.

"I guess I take the line of the least resistance—like the majority of them," was the colorless reply. "When it comes to practical politics—"

"Don't say 'practical politics' to me, Dick," rasped the reformer. "We've got the strongest argument in the world in the fact that the present law is an unfair one, needing modification or repeal. We mustn't spoil that argument by becoming lawbreakers ourselves and descending to the methods of the grafters and the machine politicians the country over. If you have been sending these pie eaters to me, don't do it any more. I have no use for them, and they won't have any use for me after I open up on them."

"I don't believe I'd do anything rash," said Gantry.

Dating from this little heart to heart talk with the traffic manager, Blount began to carry out the new policy—"the starvation policy," as it soon came to be known among the would be henchmen. The result was not altogether reassuring.

Many of the small grafters were on the payroll of the railroad company, and Blount was soon definitely assured of what he had before only suspected—that they were merely nominal employees, given a payroll standing so that there might be an excuse for giving them free transportation and a retainer in the form of wages, if needful.

In many cases the ramifications of the petty graft were exasperatingly intricate. For example, one Thomas Gryson, who was on the payroll as a machinist's helper in the repair shops, demanded free transportation across the state for eight members of his "family." Questioned closely, he admitted that the "family" was his only by a figure of speech; that the relationship was entirely political.

Blount promptly refused to recommend the issuing of employees' passes for the eight, and the result was an immediate call from Bentley, the division master mechanic.

"About that fellow Gryson," Bentley began. "Can't you manage some way to get him transportation for his Jonesboro crowd? He is going to make trouble for us if you don't."

Blount was justly indignant. "Gryson is on your payroll," he retorted. "Why don't you recommend the passes on account of the motive power department, if he is entitled to them?"

"I can't," admitted the master mechanic. "I am held down to the issuing of passes to employees traveling on company business only. We can stretch it a little sometimes, of course, but we can't make it cover the whole earth."

"Neither can I," Blount exploded. "Let it be understood, once for all, Mr. Bentley, that I am not the scapegoat for all the other departments. I have cut it off short. I am not recommending passes for anybody."

"But, suffer—suffer! Mr. Blount, we've simply got to take care of Tom Gryson! He's the boss of his ward, and he has influence enough to turn even our own employees against us."

"Influence?" scoffed the young man from the east. "How does he acquire his influence? It is merely another illustration of the vicious circle. You put into his hands the price of the club with which he proceeds to knock you down. Let me tell you what I'm telling everybody. If we want a square deal we've got to set the example by being square."

The master mechanic went away, silenced, but not convinced. A week later Gryson, who in appearance was a typical tough and in reality was a postgraduate of the lawless mining camps of the Carnation hills, sauntered into Blount's office with an insolent taunt in his mouth.

"Well, pardner, we got them dicker birds over to Jonesboro after so long a time, and no thanks to you, neither. I just blew in to tell you that I'm going to hit you again about day after tomorrow, and if you don't come across there's going to be something doing—see?"

Blount sprang from his chair and forgot to be polite.

"You needn't come to me the day after tomorrow or any other time," he rasped. "I'm through with you and your tribe. Get out!"

After Gryson had gone, muttering threats and curses, the young campaign manager had an attack of moral nausea. It seemed such a huge waste of time and energy to traffic and chaffer with these petty scoundrels. Thus far every phase of the actual-political problem seemed to be mainly degraded, and he was beginning to long keenly for an opportunity to do some really worthy thing.

Notwithstanding his ideals were still unshaken. He still clung to the belief that the corporation, which was created by the law and could exist only under the protection of the law, must of necessity be a law abiding entity. It was unfair to hold it responsible for the disreputable political methods of those whom it could never completely control.

It was on the day of Gryson's visit, as it chanced, that Blount was given his first opportunity of entering the wider field. A letter from one of the party chairmen in a distant mining town brought him an invitation of the kind he had been waiting for. He was asked to participate in a joint debate at the campaign opening in the town in question, and he was so glad of the chance that he instantly wired his acceptance.

That evening at the cafe dinner at the Inter-Mountain he found his father waiting for him and in a burst of confidence told him of the invitation.

"That's good," was the senator's even toned comment. "Gives you a little chance to shine the way you can shine best, doesn't it?" Then, "That was one of the things McVickar wanted you for, wasn't it?"

"Why, yes. He intimated that there might be some public speaking," admitted the younger man.

"Well, what all are you going to tell these Ophir fellows when you get over there, son?" asked the veteran quizzically. "Going to offer 'em all free passes anywhere they want to go if they'll promise to vote for the railroad candidates?"

"Not this year," was the laughing reply. "As I told you a week or so ago we've stopped all that."

"McVickar has told you it was stopped?"

The newly fledged political manager tried to be strictly truthful.

"I have had but one interview with Mr. McVickar, but to that he gave me to understand that my recommendations would be given due consideration, and I have said my say pretty emphatically."

The senator's smile was not derisive. It was merely lenient.

"Sat on 'em good and hard, did you? That's right, son. Never be afraid to say what you mean and to say it straight. Don't forget that when you're making your appeal to the horny handed sons of toil over at Ophir. Give 'em straight facts and back up the facts with figures—if you happen to have the figures. When do

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

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Old Colony Street Railway Co.

Newport and Fall River Time Table.

In effect July 1, 1910. Subject to change without notice. Leave City Hall, Newport, for City Hall, Fall River, via Middleboro, Portsmouth and Tiverton, week days 6.00 a. m., then every thirty minutes, until 10.20 p. m., then 11.00 p. m.

Sundays, 7.00 a. m., then every 30 minutes until 10.20 p. m., then 11.00 p. m. Returning, leave City Hall, Fall River, for City Hall, Newport, 6.30 a. m., then every thirty minutes until 11.20 p. m., then 11.50 p. m. Sundays 6.50 a. m., then every 30 minutes.

NEWPORT CITY CARS

Change of time June 13, 1910.

Leave One Mile Corner for Horton Park 6.00, 6.15, 6.30 a. m., and 10.00, 10.15, 10.30 p. m. Then same week days.

Leave Horton Park for One Mile Corner 6.22, 6.37, 6.52 a. m., and 10.12, 10.27, 10.42 p. m.

Leave One Mile Corner for Beach 6.30 a. m., and every 15 minutes until and including 10.30 p. m. Sundays same as week days.

Leave Beach for One Mile Corner 6.45 a. m., and every 15 minutes until and including 10.45 p. m. Sundays same as week days.

Leave One Mile Corner for One Mile Corner 6.50, 6.45 and 7.15 a. m., and 10.45, 10.40 and 11.15 p. m. Sundays 7.15 a. m., and then same as week days.

Leave Franklin Street for Horton Park 6.15 a. m., and every 15 minutes until and including 11.15 p. m. Sundays 6.15 a. m., and then same as week days.

Leave Horton Park for Franklin Street 6.22 a. m., and every 15 minutes until and including 11.22 p. m. Sundays 6.22 a. m., and then same as week days.

Subject to change without notice. F. J. BISHOP, General Superintendent. C. J. BISHOP, Division Superintendent.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

Time Table in Effect Oct. 4, 1910. Leave Newport for Fall River, Tiverton and Portmouth week days 6.00, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 6.50, 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 7.50, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 8.50, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 10.50, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 11.50, 12.00, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 12.50, 1.00, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 1.50, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 2.50, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 3.50, 4.00, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 4.50, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 5.50, 6.00, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 6.50, 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 7.50, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 8.50, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 10.50, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 11.50, 12.00, 12.15, 12.30, 12.45, 12.50, 1.00, 1.15, 1.30, 1.45, 1.50, 2.00, 2.15, 2.30, 2.45, 2.50, 3.00, 3.15, 3.30, 3.45, 3.50, 4.00, 4.15, 4.30, 4.45, 4.50, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 5.50, 6.00, 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 6.50, 7.00, 7.15, 7.30, 7.45, 7.50, 8.00, 8.15, 8.30, 8.45, 8.50, 9.00, 9.15, 9.30, 9.45, 10.00, 10.15, 10.30, 10.45, 10.50, 11.00, 11.15, 11.30, 11.45, 11.50, 12.00, 12.15, 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Established by Franklin in 1828.

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

JOHN P. SANBORN Editor and Manager.

Office Telephone 131
House Telephone 1093

Saturday, April 8, 1911.

The Illinois bill for taxing bachelors is answered by a Wisconsin bill for taxing spinsters. The presumption seems to be general that married people are already overtaxed.

It is expected that Senator L. S. Follette will be the magazine candidate for president in 1912, although this will not displace Col. Bryan as the periodical candidate. Of the two give us Bryan.

The Republicans are again on top in the town of Middletown, as was predicted in the Mercury of last week and they will probably remain there for some time to come. They have governed the town well in the past and there is no reason to believe that they will not do so in the future.

Some of the Democratic statesmen predict that the Republican party has won its last national victory. This prediction has regularly been made for at least forty years, and history has just as regularly failed to verify it. It will fail this time unless the insurgent gang of La Follette type carry the country over to the Democrats.

Town Clerk Albert L. Chase of Middletown missed the annual town meeting on Wednesday for the first time in many years. He has been an able and efficient town officer and all those who know anything of his work hope that he may be spared for many years and may continue to keep the affairs of his office in such condition that they will continue to be a model for the state.

Champ Clark waxes his party that the nation has eyes upon them. He is quite right and before another election time comes around the members of that party will have undoubtedly dug their own graves. It is almost impossible to imagine the Democrats in partial control of Congress without making enough bad mistakes to warrant the people in withdrawing the support that was accorded them at the last election.

Congress is in session again with the Democrats in the control of the lower branch. It looks funny to see "Uncle Joe" Cannon on the floor and Champ Clark wielding the gavel that the former has so long held. There are many other unusual features of this Congress too, but before adjournment comes, some time in mid-summer, the people will have had time to get accustomed to them.

Despite the phenomenal success of money spent on the new primary system in Chicago to get a suitable candidate to run against the present Mayor, Carter H. Harrison, Mr. Harrison was re-elected to that office at the municipal election on Tuesday. This only goes to show that no matter what form of government or charter may be adopted, the government will be no better than the people wish.

The House insurgents are in a bad way. They kicked at the last session because they didn't like the rules under which they were ruled by Uncle Joe and now they find that the rules promulgated by the Democrats are as bad or worse. Some day the insurgents will come back into the fold, and this result may be worth a short season of Democratic control. It is not that the present insurgents in Congress are particularly desired in the Republican ranks, for the party can very well get along without them, but the people of the country who are back of them are needed in the ranks where they belong. And that is where they will go after they have had a short experience with the present control.

The Lieutenant Governorship.

The Daily News appears to be very much alarmed for fear that the Senator from Newport is going to run for Lieutenant Governor. In order to give him a chance to do this they have mapped out a very pretty programme. They are going to have the tax bills, now in the Judiciary Committee of the House, where they have been most of the session, brought out and passed by both the House and Senate. They are then going to have Lieutenant Governor Bliss appointed Tax Commissioner. According to the Daily News he is then to resign his office as Lieutenant Governor. The General Assembly, according to the aforesaid authority, is going to proceed at once to elect a Lieutenant Governor, with the Senator from Newport an active candidate but with the chances largely in favor of the choice of ex-Speaker Burchard.

Now this is a very pretty programme and does great credit to the imagination of its author. The facts, cold hard facts, however, will hardly justify such conclusions. In the first place the Senator from Newport has the credit of being chiefly instrumental last year in killing these bills, which, if passed in the form reported then, would have taken several millions of valuation out of Newport. Still, if he had been a candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor, as the News says he now is, he might have overlooked that fact. The bills are now safely lodged in committee and the chances of their coming out

and safely running the gauntlet of a passage through both houses are very slight indeed. If they should pass, there is no certainty of the Lieutenant Governor receiving the coveted appointment. If they should pass and the gentleman in question should get the appointment there is absolutely no necessity of filling the vacancy in the Lieutenant Governorship until the next election in November, and in all probability there would be no attempt to fill the place. If, however, all these contingencies should be overcome and the General Assembly should decide to elect a Lieutenant Governor, the Senator from Newport would not accept the position if tendered him unconditionally as a silver platter. It is too bad to thus ruthlessly upset such well laid plans of our regular neighbors, but it cannot be helped.

General Assembly.

The General Assembly has accomplished a good deal of business this week, and thought is now being taken of the date for final adjournment, which may come in about three weeks. The Senate has passed the amendment to the banking act, and also an amendment to the law regarding the pollution of the water supply of cities and towns. The act allowing police and firemen to have the use of State armories on special occasions has been passed in concurrence. The amendment to the charter of the Newport & Providence Railway has been passed by the Senate.

The act giving the Newport board of health authority to supervise the sale of milk in Newport has been reported in the House with recommendation of passage. In the House the act creating a State board of examiners in osteopathy has been sent back to committee. The House has under consideration an amendment to the charter for the Southern New England Railway (Grand Trunk).

The act amending the charter of the Savings Bank of Newport has passed the Senate. The act prohibiting the common drinking cup in public places was passed by the Senate in concurrence but afterward reconsidered and sent back to committee. There was a discussion between Representatives Franklin and Sullivan of Newport in the House on Thursday when Mr. Sullivan attempted to take on an amendment to the election laws providing for the exemption of the city of Newport from the district provisions. Inasmuch as there is already a bill to that end under consideration the amendment was quickly killed.

The commission on Oliver Hazard Perry Centennial celebration has made its report with recommendation of an appropriation of \$25,000 as the State's share toward the memorial to Perry.

United States and Mexico.

But for the United States Mexico would be the mercy of foreign intervention. This fact is as clear now as it was at the close of the civil war when the attitude of this country ended the Maximilian monarchy. From the time of Cortez Mexico has had a strong hold on the European imagination, and for most of the 400 years was subject to the kingmaker of the Old World. It was the example and encouragement of the United States that first made Mexico a republic, and it was not until this nation was engaged in a great struggle for its own preservation that royalty attempted to get a fresh footing in our neighboring country. The ancient civilization of Mexico, its riches in mines, its geographical shape uniting two continents, its frontage on two oceans, and its varieties of climate due to differences in altitude made it famous among early explorers and travelers, and the stream of wealth wrested from it gave it a fame in Europe as a region exceptionally rich in treasure, productivity and commercial possibilities.

The United States would be sincerely glad to see peace with capable government established across the border and Mexico moving onward as one of the world's most prosperous republics. Its history has been a long succession of insurrections and internal strife, though it was hoped from its quiet and flourishing period of the last quarter of a century that the habit of revolt has been overcome. A new outbreak has compelled other governments to consider affairs in Mexico, whose 1600 miles on the Gulf and Caribbean, and 4200 miles on the Pacific and Gulf of California give it a larger coast line in proportion to area than is possessed by any other country. It is fortunate for Mexico that the United States takes the lead in a movement to the border that admonishes, but does not threaten selfish encroachment in any form. If the Mexican people can not see that the policy of the United States is earnest and that it is Mexico's best protection as a self-governing republic, they have not read rightly the lessons of history.

Tom Robertson of Macon, Mo., who made a vow that he would get neither shave nor hair cut until Bryan was elected president, or until he himself died, has just paid the debt of nature. Ever since the vow was made it has been a cloak that he must die with his hair on.

A French aeronaut has now broken the speed record by making ninety miles an hour in an airship. The use of airships in war by an army in full retreat are made clear by such speed as this.

Four aeroplane stations will be established in the American line near the Mexican border. Flying at fifty miles an hour is quite different from an old-fashioned hike.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

Congress is again in Session—Peace Talks with Great Britain and France—Talk of Presidential Candidates—Reasons for Mobilizing Troops—Notes.

Washington, D. C., April 8, 1911.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

The national Congress is again in session—the second extra session of the present administration. Speculation as to what Congress will do is varied. It is thought that the administration would ratify the reciprocity agreement with Canada and adjourn, but the Democrats who now control the lower house have a much more ambitious program and indeed there are tariff reformers that cannot be enticed to wait. The period between the adjournment on the 4th of March and the 4th of April has been full of interest. The sudden mobilization of the army and its establishment on the Mexican border has been the subject of discussion throughout the length and breadth of the land. The ultimate purpose of the administration is not known, but preparation for any emergency is the highest wisdom in national affairs. It is reported that a large contingent of the forces now on the Mexican border will sail in a few days for Honolulu. It is known that American interests in Mexico demand a strong American force near that perturbed territory.

There is again discussion of a peace pact between Great Britain and the United States and between France and the United States. With reciprocity with Great Britain and peace agreements with Great Britain and France, there would be little reason for the continuous expensive naval preparation of the last decade, but there is no assurance that the Senate will ratify such peace agreements as the two great Anglo-Saxon governments may arrange with each other. There are some Senators that are very jealous of their Constitutional privileges to vote separately and distinctly in every matter of international relation. Still, the world moves. Civil service reform was looked upon as Utopian thirty years ago, and many measures looking toward the purification of governmental and commercial relations have been accomplished even in the last ten years.

It is expected that there will be no little presidential electioneering and maneuvering in Washington during the present extra session. It is significant that the Bryan audience has been considerably strengthened in both houses of Congress, both by elimination and addition since March 4th. Many of the House and the Senate, while some who are opposed to him are no longer in power in Washington. It is not thought that Mr. Bryan expects to move more than influence the nomination of a Democratic candidate. It is thought that he favors William of New Jersey. It is known that he does not favor Hamer of Ohio. Champ Clark, the Democratic speaker, has been talked of as a presidential possibility, but he has talked so much of himself and so imprudently in his long and mediocre political career that it is doubtful if he will be considered as an available candidate by those of the party with whom judgment prevails. La Follette of Wisconsin much talked of as the probable Republican nominee for presidency, and the race now laid upon to be between him, Taft and Roosevelt. Senator La Follette is conspicuous for his criticism of the transfer of the army to the Mexican border. He denounces it as unnecessary and as an extravagant waste of public funds, but it is probable that the figures will demonstrate that the army can be as easily maintained along the Rio Grande as at the various stations from which it was entrained, and the experience of mobilization and the exercise of camp life cannot do otherwise than improve the efficiency and esprit-de-corps of a force doubtless enervated by long inactivity. There was the same necessity for moving the army that there was in the last year of Roosevelt's administration to send the navy to sea and around the world, and possibly other reasons that Senator La Follette and some others have not yet found out.

There is much speculation with reference to coming legislation and to the length of time that Congress will be in extra session. It may be that there will soon be an adjournment until late in the summer. The situation is full of interest and expectation is on tiptoe awaiting events.

Woman Horribly Burned.

Mrs. Mary Fitch, living on Holland street, received horrible burns at her home Wednesday noon. It appeared that in the temporary absence of her son, she poured kerosene on her clothes and then ignited it. Her son extinguished the flames with blankets and then summoned the ambulance to take her to the hospital where she remained in a critical condition.

Mrs. Fitch had been under treatment for mental condition at the State Hospital but returned home last winter. She had never shown signs of violence to herself or to others.

The remains of Mrs. Sarah J. Marshall, who died in New Bedford, were brought to this city for interment, funeral services being held at the residence of Mrs. Frank W. Marshall on Friday.

She was the widow of William F. Marshall and since the death of her stepson, Frank W. Marshall, had made her home in New Bedford. She was in her eighty-ninth year.

Paris, when talked to about arbitration treaties, professes to be unimpressed with treaties. It may yet be necessary for The Hague Tribunal to bombard a few French ports in the cause of peace.

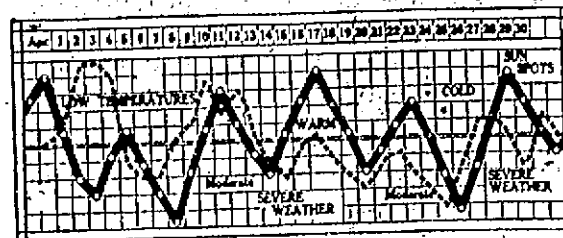
Switzerland elects a president every year. That would strike an American as bad for business, but it is better than to think any one man can be indisposed in a republic.

TIVERTON.

At the annual town meeting on Wednesday the Republican ticket was everywhere successful with the single exception of the office of town clerk. A Lincoln Hamby was re-elected town clerk on the Democratic ticket by a plurality of five. The town officers are generally the same as last year.

The beloved of the Almighty are the rich who have the humility of the poor and the poor who have the magnanimity of the rich.—Saadi.

WEATHER BULLETIN.



In above chart the treble line represents normal temperatures and rain fall. The heavy line with round white spots is temperature forecasts. Where it goes above treble line temperatures are expected to be higher. Where it goes below treble line temperatures will be lower. The broken zigzag line is rainfall forecast. As it goes higher indicates greater probability of rain and where it goes lower the reverse. Dates are for Meridian 90. Count one or two days earlier for west of line and so much for east of it because weather features move from west to east.

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Washington, D. C. April 8, 1911.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbances to cross continent April 3 to 7 and 9 to 13, warm waves 2 to 6 and 8 to 12, cool waves 5 to 9 and 11 to 15. One principal feature of the period covered by these disturbances will be a great rise in temperatures but includes very cool following the first disturbance. Another feature of interest will be the period of severe storms April 13 to 18. Rainfall will be generally deficient and only a few locations will get moisture.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about April 11, cross Pacific slope by close of 15, great central valleys 16 to 18, eastern sections 19. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about April 14, great central valleys 15, eastern sections 18. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about April 17, great central valleys 19, eastern sections 21.

Temperatures and dry weather will reach the top of the passage of this disturbance and following the fluctuating temperatures will generally go to lower degrees for the next ten days. Force of the storms will be radical becoming most severe soon after the top of the warm wave shall have passed. The weather will then become moderate and mild as it grows cooler.

I am expecting dry weather to increase except in the Gulf of Mexico, south Atlantic coast and Cuba where excessive rains will prevail. Some storms about middle of 10 in the northern states and northern parts of the southern states. I am also expecting dry weather in Canada last half of April. This dry weather will probably not do much harm but if it should continue through May a drought scare would result.

For more than 25 years these bullet-

New England Navigation Co.

FOR NEW YORK—

ALL WATER ROUTE

FALL RIVER LINE, Leave Long Wharf, Newport, every day at 9.15 P. M. Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PROVIDENCE. Orchestra on each.

For New York and Points on the New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. via Wickford Junction.

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Week days only. A. M. P. M. P. M.
Newport (Bt.) 9.50 1.05 4.05 7.00
Wickford Jun. 11.15 2.15 5.15 8.32
Wickford Jun. 11.40 2.38 7.01 9.00
New London, 12.45 3.45 8.03 10.80
New Haven, 1.58 4.56 9.10 11.55
New York, 8.50 7.00 11.00 a. m. 5.50 P. M. P. M. A. M.

Arrives Harlem River Station.

For Block Island and Providence.

ALL WATER ROUTE

STEAMER NEW SHOREHAM

"MEAL SERVICE ALA CARTE"

Daily except Sundays. Leave Long Wharf, Newport, 11.15 a. m. Due Block Island 1.15 p. m. Returning leave Block Island 8.00 p. m. Due Newport 4.45 p. m. Providence 6.45 p. m.

For tickets, staterooms, parlor car seats, apply at City ticket office, 820 Summer St., at Wharf Offices and Purser's office on steamers.

U. C. Gardner, Agent, Newport, R. I.
A. H. Seaver, A. G. P. A., New York.

1-3

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

COMMISSIONERS

OF

Inland Fisheries

"Lobster License."

Providence, March 22, 1911.

The Commissioners will be at the Court House in Newport, THURSDAY, March 23, at 10 o'clock a. m. to receive application for Lobster Licenses for year 1911.

5-5-3W W. J. MORTON.

"Meet Me at Barney's."

YOU can save money if you

BUY YOUR PIANO

AT

BARNEY'S

Best PIANOS fully guar-

anteed at the LOWEST

PRICE.

BARNEY'S

Music Store,

140 Thames Street.

"Are you trying to raise anything on your suburban place?"

"Yes, a mortgage."—Baltimore American.

1-3

Tax Department

CITY OF NEWPORT

Assessors' Notice.

The Assessors of Taxes of the City of Newport hereby give notice that they will assess and apportion on the inhabitants of said city and the real estate property therein, the tax ordered and levied by the Representative Council of said city by vote of the 4th day of March, A. D. 1911, at 7 o'clock noon, and that they will meet and be in session in their rooms in the City Hall (on the second floor), in said Newport, every day, except Sundays, from and including

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1911,

To and including

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1911,

From 9 o'clock a. m. to 12 o'clock noon, and from 2 o'clock to 5 o'clock p. m.

For the purpose of receiving a true and exact account of all the taxable estate of every person and body corporate, liable to tax, (from said city).

EVERY PERSON AND BODY CORPORATE LIABLE TO TAXATION IN THE PREMISES, IS HEREBY NOTIFIED AND REQUIRED TO BRING IN TO SAID ASSESSORS, WITHIN THE TIME OR TIMES, AND AT THE PLACE OF MEETING AND SESSION OF SAID ASSESSORS AS ABOVE DESIGNATED, A TRUE AND EXACT ACCOUNT OF ALL HIS RATABLE ESTATE, DESCRIBING AND SPECIFYING THE VALUE OF EVERY PARCEL OF HIS REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

THE GENERAL LAWS OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE THAT:

"Every person bringing in any such account shall make oath before one of the Assessors that the account exhibited by him contains to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true and full account and valuation of all his ratable estate: AND WHOEVER neglects or refuses to bring in such account, IF OVERTAKEN, SHALL HAVE NO REMEDY THEREFOR."

Executors, Administrators, Guardians and Trustees are hereby notified that all the foregoing applies to them and to Trust Estates as well as to other persons and property.

ROBERT S. GASH, Chairman.

JOHN E. O'NEILL, Assessor of Taxes.

3-11-3W

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Mary Nevins Bull.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that in and by the will of Mary Nevins Bull, Widow, late of Middletown, R. I., deceased, it is appointed an Executor thereof. The said person named as Executor in said will, have declined to act; that said will has been proved and admitted to record by the Court of Probate of said Middletown, and that in compliance with said Court as required, and is now duly qualified to act as the sole Executor of said will.

All persons having claims against the estate of said Mary Nevins Bull are hereby notified to file the same in the Office of the Clerk of said Court, within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to said estate will make payment to the undersigned.

JAMES G. BLAINE, III, Executor.

Middletown, R. I., April 1, 1911—4-1-11

RHODE ISLAND.

STATE COLLEGE.

STANDARD COURSES IN

Agriculture

Engineering

Applied Science

Home Economics

B. S. Degree

SHORT COURSES (Two Years) in

Agriculture

Mechanical Arts

Domestic Economy

Certificate

Free Tuition, Excellent Equipment,

Board \$3.75 per week; lodging, heat, light,

Securities, etc., included.

Standard entrance requirements for degree

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accessible.

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Kingston, R. I.

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FOR EVERY NEED, AT

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214 Thames Street.

IT'S IT.

Cheapest and Best

Will Not Leak Water

Acid and Alkali Proof

Waterproof and time-defying

Requires no coating for many years

Conforms both sides, won't rot underneath

Can be applied on steep or flat roofs

Elastic and Flexible

Fire-Resisting.

WHAT IS IT?

CONGO

Never-Leak

Roofing.

WHO DOES IT?

BILL SHEPLEY,

7 Oak Street.

5-241

An American ship has arrived in a Chinese port with relief supplies for famine sufferers. Uncle Sam's idea of an ultimatum deserves international attention.

TAFT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS Urges Passage of Trade Agreement With Canada POINTS OUT ITS ADVANTAGES

Careful Labors of the Commissioners Representing Both Countries Have Met With Widespread Approval—Broadly National Scope of Pact Is Shown by Volume of Support Which Has Developed

Washington, April 5.—President Taft's first message to the Sixty-second congress was submitted today. The message, which deals only with reciprocity with Canada, follows: To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit to the Sixty-first congress, on Jan. 20 last, the text of the reciprocal trade agreement which had been negotiated under my direction by the secretary of state with the representatives of the Dominion of Canada. This agreement was the consummation of earnest efforts extending over a period of nearly a year, on the part of both governments, to effect trade arrangements which, supplementing as it did, the amicable settlement of various questions of a diplomatic and political character that had been reached, would mutually promote commerce and would strengthen the friendly relations now existing.

The agreement, in its intent and in its terms, was purely economic and commercial. While the general subject was under consideration by the commissioners I felt assured that the sentiment of the people would result in the increase of trade on both sides of the boundary line, would open up the reserve productive resources of Canada to the great mass of our customers on advantageous conditions, and at the same time offer a broader outlet for the excess product of our farms and many of our industries.

Details regarding a negotiation of this kind necessarily could not be made public while the conferences were pending. When, however, the full text of the agreement, with the accompanying correspondence and data, explaining both its purpose and its scope became known to the people through messages transmitted to congress, it was immediately apparent that the ripened fruits of the careful labors of the commissioners met with widespread approval. This approval has been strengthened by further consideration of the terms of the agreement in all their particulars. The volume of support which has developed shows that its broadly national scope is fully appreciated and is responsive to the popular will.

The house of representatives of the Sixty-first congress, after the full text of the arrangement with all the details in regard to the different provisions had been before it, as they were before the American people, passed a bill confirming the agreement as negotiated and transmitted to congress. The measure failed of action in the senate.

In my transmitted message of the 26th of January I fully set forth the character of the agreement and emphasized its appropriateness and necessity as a response to the mutual needs of the people of two countries, as well as its common advantages. I now lay that message, and the reciprocal trade agreement as integrally part of the present message, before the Sixty-second congress, and again invite earnest attention to the considerations therein expressed.

I am constrained, in deference to popular sentiment and with a realizing sense of my duty to the great masses of our people whose welfare is involved, to urge upon your consideration early action on this agreement. In concluding the negotiations the representatives of the countries bound themselves to use their utmost efforts to bring about the tariff changes provided for in the agreement by concurrent legislation at Washington and Ottawa. I have felt it is my duty, therefore, not to acquiesce in relegation of action until the opening of the congress in December, but to use my constitutional prerogative and convene the Sixty-second congress in extra session in order that there shall be no break in continuity in considering and acting upon this important subject.

William H. Taft. Hake Reaches Century Mark London, April 7.—Gordon Hake, dean of the English bar, has celebrated his 100th birthday. He attributes his long and healthy life to plenty of riding and walking and abstemious living.

King of Siam Cremated Bangkok, April 7.—The body of King Chulalongkorn, who recently died, has been cremated instead of allowing it to lie in state for the usual three years.

Taft Heads Peace Forum Washington, April 6.—President Taft has accepted the honorary presidency of the international peace forum.

Dublin Will Not Welcome King Dublin, April 4.—By a vote of 42 to 23, the city corporation rejected a motion to present an address of welcome to King George on his forthcoming visit.

Secretary Hillis Sworn In Washington, April 5.—Charles D. Hillis was sworn in as secretary to the president yesterday afternoon and assumed his duties at the White

MRS. CARTER HARRISON Wife of the Democratic Mayor-Elect of Chicago



MRS. HARRISON GETS CREDIT

Her Popularity and Diplomacy Aided in Electing Husband

Chicago, April 7.—Chicago is giving to a woman a great part of the credit for the victory of Mayor-elect Harrison in the recent election. It is generally admitted that the mayor-elect's extremely popular wife, by her genial smiles and diplomacy, won for her husband many supporters who might otherwise have been on the other side of the political fence.

The Harrisons have always entertained lavishly, and Mrs. Harrison's ability as a musician has aided her in making the visits of her husband's friends most cheerful.

PRESIDENT REPLIES TO JAPANESE RULER Appreciates and Reciprocates the Message of Friendship

Washington, April 6.—As soon as President Taft received from Ambassador O'Brien at Tokio Emperor Mutsuhito's message of cordiality, he cabled the Japanese ruler a reply of like tenor. The president's message read:

"I beg to assure your majesty of my deep appreciation of the friendly message sent through the American ambassador on the occasion of the consummation of the new treaty between our respective countries. I am happy to join with your majesty in the confident expectation that the treaty will result in binding still closer ties that have so long united the peoples of the United States and of Japan in amity and peace. I also beg to assure your majesty of my hearty reciprocation of the sentiments of cordial friendship."

DANGER IN ROLLER TOWEL

Found to Be Responsible For Many Cases of Eye Disease

New York, April 6.—The exhibition of work being done by and for the blind, which the Association for the Blind has arranged to have President Taft open here on April 25, will include a demonstration of some of the horrors of the roller towel.

A committee on prevention of blindness, which includes well known specialists, has found that an appalling number of persons, especially children, have contracted eye disease by use of the roller towel in factories, schools, clubs, hotels and offices.

CALLED AN ADVENTRESS

Court Orders Arrest of Woman Who Claimed to Be Eckert's Widow

New York, April 7.—Surrogate Cohalan ordered the arrest of Mrs. B. L. Davis, who appeared last week in the \$3,000,000 will contest being waged by the children of the late T. T. Eckert, president of the Western Union Telegraph company, and swore that she had married Eckert in 1908.

She had promised to appear with her marriage certificate, but failed to do so and the surrogate immediately declared her an adventress and ordered her arrest.

Sheldon to Be Tried in Canada Pittsburg, April 7.—Charles D. Sheldon, who is alleged to have obtained more than \$1,000,000 by swindles in Canada, must return to Montreal for trial. By a decision handed down in the courts all local charges are dropped.

For Reciprocity and Peace New York, April 7.—The New York chamber of commerce adopted resolutions endorsing reciprocity with Canada. Resolutions calling for an international peace tribunal to prevent war were also adopted.

CHINESE 'N RUSSIAN ARMY

Great Inducement to Recruits in the Famine Districts

Peking, April 7.—Taking advantage of the distressful famine conditions, emissaries of the Russian government are recruiting Chinese in the starvation belt in southern China for service in the Russian army. The men are promised good pay and, further, that they will be kept near Manchuria and Mongolia and not sent into the interior of Russia.

TO CONSIDER RECIPROCITY

But Democrats Expect to Greatly Extend the Program

CONGRESS 'N EXTRA SESSION

All Democrats Vote For Clark For Speaker, While Mann Receives Votes of Republicans—Canadian Pact Reintroduced by McCall—Great Demonstration Accorded Bryan and Harmon—Speaker Outlines Program

Washington, April 5.—Democratic cheers of victory, suppressed for sixteen years, marked the passing of the house of representatives from the control of the Republicans to that of Democrats. Champ Clark was sworn into office amid the cheers of Democrats and Republicans alike, who were ably assisted by the hundreds of men and women in the galleries.

Not a vote was cast against Clark on the Democratic side, 217 of 228 Democrats voting for him, eleven members being absent. On the Republican side the insurgent forces, somewhat diminished in strength, showed evidences of continuing warfare against the party leaders. Representative James R. Mann of Illinois received 131 votes for the speakership, which made him minority leader. Sixteen insurgents voted for Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin, and one insurgent voted for Mr. Norris of Nebraska.

No speaker ever witnessed a more inspiring scene than did Champ Clark as he walked down the center aisle and ascended to the marble desk which he has so long coveted. With Clark's election formally completed the house began the consideration of routine business, swearing in of new members, passing resolutions of notification to the senate and president and drawing of seats.

Representative McCall of Massachusetts, who introduced the bill at the last session of congress to carry the reciprocity agreement into effect, reintroduced his measure and it was referred to the Democratic committee on ways and means, where it will be sidetracked for a similar measure, but of Democratic origin.

The scenes that marked the gathering of the new national legislature was spectacular. The joy of political contest seemed to be in the air. Champ Clark received a great ovation. "Uncle Joe" Cannon, the retiring speaker, was also wildly cheered. The greatest demonstration of all, however, came when William J. Bryan and Governor Harmon of Ohio met on the floor of the house. The two men, each a leader in the Democratic party, shook hands heartily.

Mr. Clark became speaker of the house at 1:20 o'clock when he added "I do" to the oath administered by Representative Talbot of Maryland. In his speech he outlined what the Democrats proposed to do. After thanking his colleagues for the speakership and the ovation accorded him and admitting that he realized fully the responsibilities involved upon him Clark said:

"We are this day put on trial; and the duty devolves upon us to demonstrate that we are worthy of the confidence imposed in us by the voters of this land. We will not shirk our duty. We do not shrink from the responsibilities. That we will prove equal to the emergencies there can be no doubt, and the way to accomplish that is to fulfill with courageous, intelligent patriotism, the promises made before the election in order to win that election."

"By discharging our duties thoroughly and well, subordinating personal desires to principles and personal ambitions to love of country, we not only will receive the endorsement of the country, but what is far better, we will deserve it."

"Chief among those promises were an honest, intelligent revision of the tariff downward, in order to give every American citizen an equal chance in the race of life, to hamper none unduly, or grant special favors or privileges, and to reduce the tariff cost of living by eradicating the enormities of the present tariff. Bills are already on file looking to this accomplishment."

Mr. Clark outlined the following as additional to the Democratic program: The popular election of senators by direct vote of the people, a bill for which he said had already been prepared by the Democrats.

Changes in the house rules for the thorough consideration of measures. Economy in the public expenditures. The publicity of campaign contributions before election. The bill to accomplish this, said Mr. Clark, had been prepared and introduced and will be speedily passed.

The admission of Arizona and New Mexico to statehood.

LORIMER \$100,000 POOL

Editor Kohlsaat Names Funk as Source of the Report

Springfield, Ill., April 6.—E. H. Kohlsaat, publisher of the Chicago Record-Herald, testified before the state senate investigating committee that Clarence S. Funk of the International Harvester company was the man who told him that a pool of \$100,000 had been raised to elect William Lorimer to the United States senate. Kohlsaat's testimony was a bombshell in the courtroom where the hearings are being held. He took the stand under a threat of being sent to jail for contempt if he refused to divulge the name of his informant.

MANY WOMEN ELECTED

They Will Fill Important Positions in Colorado Municipalities

Denver, April 7.—Thirteen women will hold important municipal offices in Colorado as a result of this week's elections.

Pueblo, the second largest city to the state, elected a woman auditor. Leadville, Telluride, Idaho Springs, Greeley and Montrose elected women treasurers, as did also the smaller towns of Fairplay and Hildesheim.

Colorado City and Las Animas elected city clerks and Durango a woman alderman. The town of Alma will have two women city officials, the city clerk and treasurer.

There are four women members of the Colorado legislature and one of the commissioners of the county of Denver is a woman.

DEATH OF HULDA LOUD

Woman Editor Always Took Active Part in Politics

Rockland, Mass., April 7.—Miss Hulda D. Loud, for twenty-two years editor of the Rockland Independent, known as the political dictator of Plymouth county, died at the age of 66. She was a native of this town.

She was one of the first suffragists in this state and was a leader in the campaign a few years ago against compulsory vaccination. At Rockland town meetings she joined the men in deliberations from the floor, the only Rockland woman who did so.

She was, in the seventies, a Waltham school principal.

MOTHER STRANGLES CHILD AND HERSELF

Woman Commits Awful Act While Mentally Deranged

Whitinsville, Mass., April 6.—While mentally unbalanced, Mrs. Flora B. Blanchard strangled her 1 1/2-year-old son, Harlow, to death with a towel.

Then she ended her own life in the same manner, using the strap from the baby's high chair to cause death. Mrs. Blanchard's husband, returning home for lunch, found his wife and child dead, the child in his cradle with a towel about its neck. While the mother lay upon the bed firmly holding the end of the strap with which she had ended her life.

Mrs. Blanchard was 42 years of age, and the daughter of John Brorley of Worcester, who committed suicide about six months ago. Before her marriage she was a teacher in the schools of Northbridge.

LIPPINCOTT A SUICIDE

Head of Publishing Company Takes His Own Life by Shooting

Philadelphia, April 7.—Craig Lippincott, head of the publishing house of the J. B. Lippincott company and prominent in the financial and social life of the city, shot and killed himself in his magnificent home in this city.

The cause that led Lippincott to end his life is not definitely known, except that an authorized statement given out by an officer of the publishing company states that he shot and killed himself during a period of temporary aberration. Lippincott was born in this city in 1846.

POSTAL OFFICIAL MISSING

Shortage of \$8500 in Department Over Which He Presided

Chicago, April 7.—A shortage of \$8500 is reported in the wholesale stamped envelope department of the Chicago postoffice. Postmaster Campbell says the head of the department, John J. Daly, has not appeared at the postoffice since the shortage was called to his attention last Monday.

A general investigation of all the books kept in the various departments of the postoffice was begun some time ago and the investigators found they could not balance the accounts in Daly's department.

RAILROADS INSTRUMENTAL

Western Canada to Have New Town Nearly Every Two Days

Winnipeg, Man., April 7.—One hundred and seventy towns will be started in western Canada this year, an average of one for nearly every two days. The Canadian Pacific will start fifty new communities, the Grand Trunk Pacific twenty-four and the Canadian Northern ninety-six.

Surveys have been made for most of the new towns and many of them already have been named.

Utilities Commission in Iowa Des Moines, April 6.—The Iowa house of representatives passed the Crist bill for a public utilities commission by a vote of 30 to 15. The bill provides for a commission of five men to have supervision over common carriers within the state, street car systems, electric lighting, gas and water power sites.

Bible Sold For \$4050 London, April 7.—At a sale at Sotheby's a richly illuminated St. Jerome's Bible of the thirteenth century sold for \$4050.

Exposition President Elected San Francisco, April 6.—Charles C. Moore was unanimously elected president of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition company. He is president of a civil engineering company of San Francisco.

London Times Manager Dead London, April 6.—Charles M. Bell, managing director of the London Times, died yesterday afternoon.

COUNSEL AND AID We are at all times during banking hours ready and willing to aid our depositors and clients and give counsel in financial matters, acquired from many years of banking experience. You are cordially invited to inspect our equipment and facilities and open an account subject to check, NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY, 303 Thames Street, Newport R. I. Capital \$300,000 00 Surplus and Und. Profits \$120,820 53

Great Easter Display in MILLINERY -AT- SCHREIER'S, 143 Thames Street Ladies would do well by giving us a call. See our great stock and beautiful selection of Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats and Millinery Novelties Specialties in CHILDREN'S HATS. For Fine Goods at Popular Prices, go to SCHREIER'S

STOP IN AT THE POSTAL STATION ON BROADWAY and get some of those LENOX CHOCOLATES You will be pleased and so will we. S. S. THOMPSON, 172-176 BROADWAY.

CHAFING DISHES With an ALCOHOL Lamp you must fill the lamp, adjust the wick, strike a match, and be very careful not to spill alcohol on the table top. With ELECTRICITY you insert the plug and turn the switch. When this is done you can devote all your attention to the recipe. We have the ELECTRIC kind, made by the General Electric Co. Ask us about them today. OLD COLONY STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

USE Diamond Hill BIRD -AND- Poultry Crit, FREE FROM DUST, White and Clean, INSURES Healthy Fowl. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT. MANUFACTURED BY Newport Compressed Brick Co. A Full Line of all the NEW Improved Varieties OF VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR SALE BY Fernando Barker. F. W. PUTMAN, OPT. D. SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONIST -AND- Dispensing Optician. Formerly with H. A. HEATH & CO. Children's Eyes a Specialty. If you have blurring vision, smarting eyes, if your head aches a great deal, if the lines have blurred to at once by a complete exam. The prescriptions that were on file at Heath & Co. are now on file at my office. Free optical repairing of all kinds. Optical prescriptions given personal attention. 118 SPRING STREET. 1-27 829 a. m.-3:30 p. m. WANTED SUCCESSFUL boarding house-keeper for hire or manage successful country hotel W. O. PIERCE, Westfield, N. J. 13-17

The Latest Charge.

Like most long-established institutions, the United States senate has its critics and here and there one so unreasonable that he will believe anything bad about it.

A crowd of farmers were abusing the senate one market day, when one old fellow hustled into their midst.

"Well, by'n, said he, 'what's the senate up to now?'"

"Why, ain't ye heard, Zachary?" said a young farmer, winking at the others. "The senate's went and passed a bill addin' two extra months to the winter."

Zachary struck his forehead with his red-mittled fist.

"Do tell!" he groaned. "Ain't that the luck! An' here I am clean out of fodder!"—Philadelphia Record.

They Both Knew.

When the war ended Thomas J. Reed went to California with a vague plan of settling in that new country. He used to tell with intense delight of his examination for admission to the bar of California. A young southerner came before the judge for examination at the same time. The judge asked the southerner if the legal tender acts were constitutional, and the young man answered without a moment's hesitation, "No." Then the judge turned to Reed and asked him the same question. Mr. Reed with equal promptness answered, "Yes."

"Very well," said the judge, "you are both admitted. Two men who can answer that question without hesitation ought to be admitted to any bar."—Henry Cabot Lodge in Century.

Changing a Name.

The brother of Mue, de Pompadour had at first been created Marquis de Vandere, a somewhat unfortunate title for a man of such nobility, for he soon discovered to his profound annoyance that his enemies would persist in calling him the Marquis d'Avant Hier (the Marquis of the Day Before Yesterday).

Mue, de Pompadour, naturally sensitive in such matters, brought the affair before the king and, as a title more or less was a small matter to grant the lady who grasped so much, after due forms her brother became the Marquis de Marigny.—From "Mme. de Guis."

Thackeray and Dickens.

Thackeray was much taller than Dickens. His form, indeed, approached the gargoyle in its proportions. He looked far older, although the two men were much about the same age. His immense head, his broad forehead and his prematurely white hair gave him an appearance of authority and even of severity, which one might have thought would prove intimidating to a stranger. Yet at least never felt it so. He seemed to me to be less self-assertive, less conscious of his superiority, than Dickens appeared to be.—Justin McCarthy's Reminiscences.

Clever Man.

With a sigh she laid down the magazine article upon Daniel O'Connell, "The day of great men," she said, "is gone forever."

"But the day of beautiful women is not," he responded.

She smiled and blushed. "I was only joking," she explained hurriedly.—Western Christian Advocate.

A Reminder.

Mrs. Crimmonbeck—Did you think of me while I was away in the country, John? Mr. Crimmonbeck—I certainly did, my dear. I wore that necktie you bought me for my birthday, and everybody asked where on earth I got it, and I had to tell them.—Yonkers Statesman.

Cautious.

Jones (who has brought home a friend to spend the night)—Do you think it necessary for me to ask him if he wants to take a bath?

Mrs. Jones—Now, you know I don't want that bathtub upset if possible. Why not ask him if he really needs one?—Brooklyn Eagle.

Time to Kick.

Stubbs—Artist in Europe sold a millionaire a picture called the "Wild Duck," and didn't receive all that he asked for the painting.

Penn—What is the artist doing now? Stubbs—Why, he has sued to get his canvas back.

Inadequate.

"At the charity ball the women's costumes were shockingly inadequate."

"Oh, well! Charity covers a multitude of sins."

"But it doesn't cover a multitude of sinners."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"Don't wait for me," asked the thin chauffeur of his companion while waiting for a meal.

"Not so much as judges," replied the fat chauffeur, with a fast look.—Yonkers Statesman.

An artist has advertised that he makes up worn-out umbrellas into fashionable gypsy bonnets. The transition is so easy that he is scarce to be praised for the invention.—London Times, July 7, 1898.

Mrs. Binks—The people in the next suit to ours are awfully annoying. They actually pound on the wall every time our Mamie sings. I wish we knew of some way to drive them out of the flat.

"Why not have Mamie keep on singing?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"How's Green getting along in his new place?"

"Not as well as at first. You see, he's been there long enough now to know more of the men who employ him."—Detroit Free Press.

Heax—Billious was engaged to an heiress. I wonder why he broke it off? Jox—He had an attack of indigestion, and the doctor told him to avoid all rich things.—Philadelphia Record.

"Ella told me Bill was awfully nervous when he proposed."

"Maybe, but so was she until he did so!"—Spokane Examiner-Review.

"Is she well married?"

"I should say so. She's been trying for years to get a divorce and can't!"—Exchange.

MYSTERY OF LIGHT

Some Luminosity So Intense the Eyes Cannot See It.

THE RIDDLE OF THE FIREFLY.

So Far It Has Baffled Science, but When It Is Solved, as It Eventually Will Be, We Shall Have Light Without Heat and the Perfect Lamp.

The scientist set down a small black box and impatiently pushed aside the powerful microscope and the delicate bolometer. "It is most discouraging," he muttered, "to have such a treasure before one's eyes and still be unable to grasp it."

I looked in the little box, surprised to find nothing but a few brilliant fireflies. The scientist began to explain.

"In that box is the most efficient illuminant known to man. The radiant output from one of those insects corresponds to nearly fifty watts a candle, while our very best artificial illuminant, the flaming arc lamp, gives only two or three watts to the candle."

The light from those insects, as recorded by the bolometer, radiates little if any heat, while the very best incandescent lamp wastes more than 95 per cent of the electrical energy in useless heat. If I could read this secret of the insect world and make a lamp after its pattern I could produce 381 candle power from the same current that gives sixteen candle power today. Some day the secret will be read."

The source of all light (except the light from fireflies and their kin) is a substance raised to a temperature sufficient to set up waves in the surrounding ether, which, when falling upon the eye, produce the sensation we know as light. Light waves vary in length between one thirty-three-thousandth of an inch, the first being extreme red and the second extreme violet. Rays of white light have a length of one forty-five-thousandth of an inch. The sun is a great mass of white hot matter. It is the atmosphere that enables us to see light, and outside of our atmosphere it is absolute darkness, as dark as the interior of Mammoth cave. In an arc lamp it is the white hot particles of carbon, floating between the two electrodes that produce light. In the incandescent lamp it is the hairpin filament inside the glass globe that, when heated by electricity, gives off light waves. In gas and oil lamps light is produced by the heated particles of carbon in the flames above the wick or mantle.

The eye can stand without doing a brilliant of about five candle power to the square inch of surface. This ordinary candle flame gives only two or three candle power to the square inch, while the sun at zenith gives 600,000. The arc light flanks next to sunlight, with 10,000 candle power an inch, and the best tungsten filament incandescent gives 1,000 candle power. This means that if the sun could be changed into a ball of tungsten it would throw off only 1,000 candle power of light from every square inch of its surface, when the world would be practically dark and we should freeze to death in a week.

The prism shows that white light is composed of a happy blend of all colors of the spectrum. The sun gives the pure white light, with the arc lamps a close second and the metal filament incandescent taking third place. Sky light, such as comes from the north on a clear day, is bluish white. Gas mantles give greenish light, open flame yellow light and kero seup orange light.

By the laws of evolution the human eye has become accustomed to sun light, or sky light, coming obliquely from above, and our eyes resent light coming from any other source. Snow blindness, distress from white sand or water, is the result of violating this rule. The upper eyelid is adapted to shade the eye from a strong light from above. The lower lid cannot perform this office, so when a strong light is reflected up into the eyes it blinds us.

The X ray has proved beyond doubt that there are light rays which more too fast for human eyes to register. This light penetrates books, wood, paper and even human flesh. With the fluoroscope to assist our eyes we can see the bones in our arm without bothering to remove coat or shirt. But a man with X ray eyes would be sadly handicapped in this world, for he could see nothing but solids, such as earths and metals, and would be unable to see a board fence at all. Beyond doubt there is light so bright that the eyes cannot see it, and to us all is darkness beyond what our eyes will register.

Light rays themselves are invisible. When they move through the ether alone our eyes cannot see them, consequently all is total darkness. But when they meet with the resistance of our atmosphere, producing heat, they register on the retina and behold, we can see! As the atmosphere thins rapidly as we go upward, so in proportion the air resistance diminishes, and consequently the heat of the sun seems to grow less. This explains why the tops of high mountains are always covered with snow.

Many wonderful discoveries have been recorded in the illuminating field of late, and it is safe to say that this branch of science affords one of the greatest fields for research and invention. Each year our artificial illuminants are improved, but they are far from being perfect. Not until the secret of the firefly is read and light is produced without heat will our evening lamps be perfect.—Chicago Record Herald.

The American Way. Microbe on Apple—Why is fonder man eating in such a tremendous hurry? Microbe on Pear—Appointment with his doctor. He is taking treatment for indigestion during his lunch hour, you know!—Puck.

When life ceases to be a promise it does not cease to be a task.—Amdal.

A PERILOUS FEAT.

It Took Nerves of Steel, a Cool Head and a Steady Eye.

The cathedral at Salisbury, England, lifts its spire 103 feet which is quite a respectable height even in the day of skyscrapers. This spire is topped by a ball, and on the ball stands a cross. From the ground the ball looks to be about the size of an orange, but in reality it is greater than a man's height.

A distinguished American visiting Salisbury when a very young man had a curious weird adventure on this spire. Workmen were at the time repairing it. The American saw them crawling round the spire like ants on a bean stalk. The impulse came to him to climb the spire and stand on the horizontal beam of the cross. Accordingly, late in the afternoon, when the workmen had gone, the young man made his way up the stairs to the little window which opened to the workmen's staging. To run up the scaffolding to the ball was easy. Then came the slightly more difficult climb to the foot of the cross over the bulging curve of the ball. A short platform gave him foothold. He reached up and put his hands on the base of the cross and pulled himself up. To gain the crossarm was merely "shinning" up a good sized tree, and soon he stood on the horizontal timber and, reaching up, touched the top of the cross.

After enjoying his moment of triumph he slid to the foot of the cross and with his arms around the post slipped down over the big bulge of the ball. His feet touched nothing. The little plank from which he had reached up was not there.

Here was a Poe-like situation requiring a cool head and a steady eye. He could, of course, not look down. The clinging hold that he had to maintain on the bottom of the cross shortened the reach of his body and made it less than when he stood on the plank and reached up to the cross with his hands. He must drop so that his feet should reach the plank, for he would never be able to pull himself back if he should let himself down at arms' length, and his feet hung over empty air.

But this young American had a good head, which he immediately put to work. He looked up at the cross and tried to recall exactly the angle at which he had reached for it, to make his memory tell him just how the edge of that square post had appeared. A few inches to the right or to the left meant that he would drop into vacancy. Bending his head away back, he strained his eye up the cross and figured his angle of approach. He cautiously wormed himself to the right and made up his mind that here directly under his feet must be the plank. Then he dropped. And he lived to tell the tale.

ANTS THAT COOK.

They Make Dough, Form Cakes and Bake Them in the Sun.

The remarkable habits of the harvester ant have long been known to naturalists. Certain species not only harvest and store in granaries the seeds upon which they feed, but actually plant and cultivate an annual crop of their food seeds.

But now a still more wonderful tale is told of an ant which is common in Dalmatia, Messor barbarus. According to Professor Neger of the well known forestry school near Dresden, this ant not only cuts leaves and gathers seeds, but actually makes bread or biscuit.

The seeds are first sprouted, then, carried into the sun and dried, then taken back to the underground chambers, where they are chewed into a dough. The dough is then finally made into tiny cakes, which are baked in the sun, then carefully stored for future use.

From these observations it appears that the art of cookery is not wholly confined to the human race. All cooking is done by the sun, whether in the ripening of fruit or in the baking of bread in a store. The heat obtained from fuel is simply stored up sunlight set free.

The Arab and the native Mexican speak of ripe fruit as fruit which has been cooked in the sun. The ant has somehow learned the art of sun cookery, the saliva with which it moistens the grain probably taking the place of yeast and sweetening through changes set up by its influence upon starch.—American Medicine.

Positively Rude!

Because she wanted everybody else to know as well as she knew that she had small feet the woman who had offered to lend rubbers to a friend added apologetically, "But they are so big I don't suppose you can keep them on."

"Oh, I guess I can," said the friend serenely. "I have big feet too."

Since then the woman with small feet has refused to see her friend, even when she brought the rubbers home.—New York Press.

Power of Nature's Beauty.

Have you never felt the marvelous power of beauty in nature? If not you have missed one of the most exquisite joys in life, says Orison Swett Marden in Success Magazine. I was once going through the Yosemite valley, and after riding 100 miles in a stagecoach over rough mountain roads I was so completely exhausted that it did not seem as though I could keep my seat while we traveled over the ten more miles which would bring us to our destination. But on looking down from the top of the mountain I caught a glimpse of the celebrated Yosemite falls and the surrounding scenery just as the sun broke through the clouds, and there was revealed a picture of such rare beauty and marvelous picturesqueness that every particle of fatigue, brain fog and muscle weariness departed in an instant. My whole soul thrilled with a winged sense of sublimity, grandeur and beauty which I had never experienced before and which I can never forget. I felt a spiritual uplift which brought tears of joy to my eyes.

FIERY DRAGONS.

They Spit Out Fury From Tongues Barbed With Flame.

Dragons were important animals in ancient and medieval natural history. Until comparatively recent time no scientist ever thought of questioning the existence of this most formidable of beasts. The annals of Winchester for 1177 gravely state that "in this year dragons were seen of many in England." Gesner, professor of natural history at Zurich, gave a detailed description of the dragon, while Aldrovandus in his "History of Serpents and Dragons," published in 1610, devoted fifty pages to the monster.

A good specimen of a dragon would seem to have been a beast about the size of a sheep, increased in a coat of scales which shone like silver. Its back was serrated like a saw. It possessed a long tail, a pair of batlike wings, four heavily clawed feet and a volvine head, the jaws of which were armed with very formidable teeth. The tongue was barbed with fire, and fury issued from the monster's mouth, and the head bore a crest. Dragons were the most wicked and vindictive of creatures. They seem always to have been in a towering rage and spent the greater portion of their time in rushing up and down the earth destroying everything that came in their path.

The origin of dragons was a disputed point among medieval naturalists. Some maintained that these animals were generated by the heat of lava. Others were of opinion that the volcanoes of Ethiopia used to belch forth the monsters. One scientist, John Leo by name, declared the dragon to be a hybrid, a cross between an eagle and a wolf.

PUZZLED ALL AROUND.

A Russian's First Encounter With English in London.

A Russian tells a funny story of his first encounter with the English language.

The day after his arrival in London he made a call on a friend in Park lane and on leaving inscribed in his notebook what he supposed to be the correct address.

The next day, desiring to go to the same place again, he called a cabman and pointed to the address that he had written down. The cabman looked him over, cracked his whip and drove away without him.

This experience being repeated with two or three other cabmen, the Russian turned indignantly to the police, with no better results. One officer would laugh, another would tap his head and make a motion imitating the revolution of a wheel, and so on.

Finally the poor foreigner gave it up and with a great deal of difficulty, recalling the landmarks which he had observed the day before, found his way to his friend's house. Arrived there and in company with one who could understand him, he delivered himself of a severe condemnation of the cabmen and the police of London for their impertinence and discourtesy.

His friend asked for a look at the mirth-provoking address and the mystery was solved. This was the entry: "Rlog the Bell."

The Russian had with great care copied, character for character, the legend on the gatepost, supposing that it indicated the house and street—Pearson's.

The Worth While Person.

Certain qualities go to the making of any human being whom other human beings esteem. Certain ingredients are as necessary to a man as flour and yeast to bread or iron and carbon to steel. You cannot make them any other way. There is a combination of steadiness of purpose, breadth of mind, kindness, wholesome common sense, justice, perhaps a flash of humor, certainly a capacity for the task in hand that produces a worth while person. The combination occurs in every rank in life. You find it as often in the kitchen as in the parlor; oftener, perhaps, in the field than in the office. The people who are so composed have spiritual length, breadth, thickness; they are people of three dimensions. Everybody feels alike about them.—Atlantic.

The Primitive Man.

"Jones is so dreadfully primitive!"

"What's his latest?"

"Why, we were at the opera house the other night, and a stage hand removed a table, and Jones yelled 'Boo, supel!' We were dreadfully mortified."

"I was at a dinner the other night, and Jones sat next to me. When he saw the row of spoons and forks and knives beside his plate he beckoned to the waiter. 'Say, boy,' he hoarsely muttered, 'I guess you spilled the spoon holder!'"

"Well, it's lucky he's rich."

"Ain't it?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Cuckoo.

In the middle ages the cuckoo was thought to be a god who took the form of a bird, and it was a sacrilege to kill him.—The Romans were less superstitious and more practical. They caught him, killed him and ate him and held no bird could be compared with him for sweetness of flesh.

His Mean Comment.

"In three months from now," said the man cheerfully. "I expect to own my own home."

"How long," inquired his cynical friend, "is your wife expecting to be away?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

There is no greater mistake in the world than being discontented.—W. E. Norris.

Beat It?

Hibbs—Why did you select the grocer to play the bass drum in your band? Dibbs—Because he's an honest fellow and gives full weight to every pound.—Boston Transcript.

Condescension is an excellent thing, but it is strange how one sided the pleasure of it is.—R. L. Stevenson.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTRAL COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

HINDU FUNERAL PYRES.

Mixed Emotions.

A Bostonian tells of a clean, well set up young Irishman who formerly saw service in the British navy, but who is now engaged in business at the Hub.

"When are you going to get freedom in Ireland, John?" the Bostonian once idly asked.

"The only way that we'll get freedom in our Ireland," said the Celt, "will be if France an' Russia an' Germany an' Austria an' maybe Italy—if they would all join together to give those blackguards of English a rare old battle." That's the only way, sir, we'll get home rule."

Then as he looked cautiously about a twinkle of cunning was added to his expression. "An' the whole lot of 'em together couldn't do it, sir. Oh, it's the grand navy we've got!"—Lippincott's Magazine.

The Talmud.

The Talmud is the compendium of ancient Jewish oral, or unwritten, law, as distinguished from the Pentateuch, or written, law. Its origin is coeval with the return of the Jewish people from the Babylonian captivity, 539 B. C. Its compilation in Hebrew was begun by the scribes, and by their successors the work was carried on till 220 B. C. The Talmud is a combination of prose and poetry and contains two elements, legal and legendary. Its morality resembles that of the New Testament, and its philosophy reminds us very forcibly of that of the great Plato.—New York American.

A Fresh Egg.

An English food expert, said in a recent lecture:

"The secret of health is two meals a day with an occasional fast. But people won't avail themselves of this superb secret. It is too unpleasant—like the fresh egg. A gentleman, after cutting the top off a soft boiled egg, summoned the waiter and said:

"Walter, take this egg back to the kitchen, wring its neck, and grill it for me."

Thought It Was a Joke.

The Colonel—And you actually assert that you want to marry my daughter? Fusby—Yes, yes. The Colonel (staring at him unpleasantly)—You know I am English. Fusby—Yes, sir. The Colonel—Well, it's going to take me several years to see the point of your little joke. Good day to you.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Best Answer.

"I don't feel well," said one clerk to another as he took off his coat in the office. "The trouble with me is that I haven't slept as I ought. I don't feel well unless I've slept." "That's the same way with me," said his colleague. "In fact, I think I feel best of all when I'm sound asleep!"

The Haughty Cook.

"My dear will you kindly ask that haughty cook of ours to stew some tripe I brought home! I haven't the nerve."

"Where is the tripe?"

"She's looking at it now through her lorgnette."—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

The Very Ideal.

Mr. Woggs—I'm through with Bump. I told him we are going to name our baby after some great personage and asked him for a suggestion. Mrs. Woggs—What did he say? Mr. Woggs—He said, "Name it after ours."—Puck.

How Could He?

Aunt—You will never learn how to manager your money, Karl. Nephew—Can you wonder at it, auntie? My acquaintance with it is always so short.—Fleegende Blatter.

The Only Kind.

Ella—Did you get a plain view of Miss Luggie? Emma—Certainly. That was the only kind I could get.—Exchange.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

HER NEW GOWN.

It Was Comfortable—Even if It Didn't Hang Just Right.

Miss Amanda Jones, who possesses the artistic temperament in a very high degree, is as careless as a lily of the field as to her attire. Not long ago, being away from home and far from the watchful eyes of her family, she selected and purchased an evening gown for herself and wore it on several occasions with great comfort and satisfaction. Shortly after her return to her home she was invited to a reception and decided that it would be a good opportunity to wear her self selected gown. Accordingly she put it on and presented herself complacently for family inspection.

"What is the matter with your dress?" asked her sister, eying her critically. "It looks up in the most singular way in the back and seems to be too long in the front."

"I've always thought it looked very nice," said Miss Jones, with an air of dogmatism.

"But it doesn't fit," exclaimed the sister, still examining the garment attentively. "Is that the way you're always worn?" was the next question, uttered in a despairing tone.

"Yes, of course. How else could I wear it?" was the response. "And it is so comfortable, with plenty of room in the back for my shoulder blades. And, then, I like a gown to fasten in front. Why, what's the matter?" as her sister covered her face with her hands and sat down abruptly. "Do you see anything wrong with it?"

"No, no, no," said her sister, shaking her head. "Only, you know, you've been wearing it kind part before."—New York Press.

Meditation.

Meditation is the great storehouse of our spiritual dynamics, where divine energies lie hid for any enterprise and the hero is strengthened for his field. All great things are born of silence.—Martineau.

He Was Soured.

Wigwag—I can always tell a married man when I meet one. Heepeeckee—Oh, I don't know! You might occasionally run across a bachelor with a grouch.—Philadelphia Record.

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as possible with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelope, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. Direct all communications to: 5133 E. M. T. L. K. V. Newport Historical Rooms, Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1911.

QUERIES.

6342. BAKER, SCHOLFIELD—1. Who were the parents of Alexander Baker, a rope maker, born in England about 1607 and sailed from London in the ship "Elizabeth & Ann" with his wife Elizabeth and two children in 1635, settled at or near Boston? What was the maiden name of his wife? 2. Who were the grandparents of John Scholfield, the first pioneer in wool carding in this country, born in England about 1768, came to this country in 1783, settled first at Byfield, Mass.? The wife of John Scholfield was Hannah Fox. Who were her parents?—D. M.

6343. BILLING DOW MARSH GILL—1. In what part of England were Richard Billing, Roger Billing, William Billing and Nathaniel Billing, who came to America between 1680 and 1690, born? Were they related to each other? If so, in what way? What is the exact date of their departure from England or arrival in America? Who was Alexander Billing, who resided in Dorchester in 1687? Did he or his father come from England? If so, when and from what part? Who were the ancestors, brothers and sisters of Samuel Dow, who was born in or near Newburyport, Mass., about 1733? Are there any descendants of John Gill and wife, Ann Billing, who resided in Dorchester, A. D. 1682, now living? If so, who are they? The original name is Billing, not Billings.—F. J. A.

6344. HOE—Who was Mary Hoe, who married Thomas Melville, in Newport, R. I. 17? He was born 1779, died 1778. She was born 2-2, 1705, died 8-20, 1778.—J. P.

ANSWERS.

6323. SANFORD—I will copy from Sanford Genealogy the branch of William, Madison, N. H., the sixth generation, American by Herman Howes Sanford, Syracuse, N. Y. 1894.

Historical. About the middle of August 1681, John the son of Samuel and Eleanor Sanford, of Alford, Lincolnshire, England, sailed for America in the ship Lyon, Captain Pierce, in company with John Elliot the Millwright to the Indians, John Winthrop Jr., afterwards Governor of Connecticut and others. They arrived out by Boston harbor, on November 3d, after two days, landed in the new world. A few items from Colonial Records will be of interest to his descendants.

Before the close of the year he was recorded as a Church member. August 6, 1683, he was chosen to oversee the building of bridges over Stony and Muddy rivers. May 14th, 1684 appointed to examine the condition of the ordnance powder and shot. Sept. 3, '84, he was chosen canonizer for the Port of Boston and for two years Port already rendered at said Port, and one year in come he was allowed \$20. Sept. 3, 1686, he was allowed \$10, for service the year past. Oct. 23th, 1686, again appointed canonizer and surveyor of the arms and ammunition, salary \$30, for himself and man. Nov. 2, 1687 discharged and allowed, \$18-6s for the year past. Nov. 20, '87 he and others were ordered to deliver up all guns, pistols, swords, powder, shot, etc., because the opinions and revelations of Mr. Wheelwright and Mr. Huchinson have seduced and led into dangerous errors many of the people here in New England. Being allowed to leave the Colony they went to Portsmouth, R. I., where on March 7th, 1688 he and eighteen others signed the following compact per whose names are underwritten do hereby solemnly in the presence of Jehovah incorporate ourselves into a body Politick and as he shall help will submit our persons lives and estates unto our Lord Jesus Christ the King of Kings and Lord of Lords and to all those perfect and most absolute laws of his given us in his holy word of truth to be guided and judged thereby. May 13th, '88 at a general meeting of the inhabitants it was ordered that the meeting house should be set on the neck of land that goes over to the main island where he and John Coggeshall shall lay it out. May 25th, '88 he had six acres allowed him worth of the great care.

June 27th, '88 he and four others were appointed to repair highways; 1690 constable, March 1, 1691, Freeman 1694, Lieutenant 1697, 49 assistant. 1693, President of Portsmouth and Newport. Next comes his will, which is a long one.

Of John Sanford (2) the son we have these records. Freeman May 17th, 1693, General Treasurer, 1695-64. Commissioner, 1696-63. General Recorder, 1698 years between 1696-76. Attorney General 63-70-71.

Deputy 15-76 years, between 1694 and 66. Assistant 64-65 and 80. Aug. 10, 67 he is listed a troop of horses. May 17th, 1673 on Committees to treat with the Indian Sachems. Apr. 4th, 76, he and three others appointed to take the Census of R. I., and on committee to have care of a barrel of powder for Portsmouth and see that two guns now in yard of Wm. Brenton deceased be placed in Portsmouth, one on Ferry neck and the other near the house of John Jordan Oct. 31, 77, he and 47 others were granted 5,000 acres to be called East Greenwich.

Dec. 22, '86 apprized of his appointed appointment by Sir Edmund Andros as member of his council.

Residence (4) oldest son of Samuel (8) was Justice of the peace and Town Clerk of Tiverton in 1768.

I. J. D. C. will write me 1 Whitehall street, Newport, R. I., perhaps may give him some more information. As my grandmother was a Sanford, descendant of John Sanford, he was my great grandfather.—M. F. Sharpe.



[WALTER H. R. JETER.

The following is an obituary and brief biographical sketch of Walter Hamilton Ryland Jeter, the second son of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. H. N. Jeter of this city, who departed this life March 20th, 1911, at 8:45 a. m. The deceased was born Nov. 18th, 1837. When but six years of age he was brought to Christ, baptized and united with the Shiloh Baptist Church which his father had pastored for 38 years. He was educated in the public schools in Newport and studied music under the late John Rogers, Mr. Alfred G. Langley, Prof. Fred Fredericks and Mr. Frank McCloskey. The Jeter family are known for their musical ability, but Walter was the musical prodigy of the family, showing wonderful skill on the piano, violin and pipe organ. He was also a composer. One of his best known musical compositions was "On the Chorus". He only had 5 months of public life, but his health failed and he had to give up teaching violin and piano and resigned his position as organist in the Presbyterian Church in Washington, D. C., Rev. Frank G. G. D. D., pastor.

In May, 1907, he and his father started on an Evangelistic mission through the West. They carried the organ in a dress suit case. The organ is about 70 years old, and it was a drawing card. Dr. Jeter and his son never met a person that had ever seen anything of the kind before in all their travels. Walter was the only one who could play the organ which attracted every one who saw it. His father did the preaching and singing, while he played the organ. Walter and his older brother, Henry Leonard Jeter, the famous Cello soloist, were called to take part in many prominent musicals. Walter being his brother's accompanist. The remarkable feature about these two brothers was that they played the most classical music in public without having the music before their eyes. When Walter was about 16 years old, he accompanied his father in a piano recital given by Paderewski and after hearing him, in his home and played the same music that he had heard the great pianist play, with telling effect. December 19th, 1909, he was united in marriage to Miss Mabel Margaret Bruce, a school teacher in the public

MIDDLETOWN.

St. George's School reopened on Tuesday for the spring term after a two weeks' vacation.

Owing to a peculiar combination of events, Rev. Clayton E. Delamater was detained in Middletown over Sunday, his family having gone the day before to West Bridgewater, Mass.

The pulpit of the Methodist Church will be supplied Sunday by Rev. W. I. Ward of Providence, district superintendent.

Arrivals home from the South this week include Mr. and Mrs. W. Clarence Peckham and son Harold, and Miss Ella Brown from Euclid, Florida, and Mr. Clarence L. Giddens from De Land, Florida, all of whom came Monday. Mr. and Mrs. Elton W. Peckham are expected the first of May.

Mr. Ashton G. Barker has been quite ill at his home on Turner's road. It was at first feared that he would have pneumonia.

The shower supper and social given by the Citizens' Association last week had an attendance of about 125. Known as orchestra of Newport, furnished the music throughout the evening and there was dancing until a late hour. The evening was in charge of the entertainment committee, Messrs. Dennis J. Murphy, Chester A. Brown and Philip Caswell. The shower was made by the veteran cook, Thomas Sweet.

In the death, on Friday last, of William James Coggeshall Chase, Middletown loses an old and much respected citizen. The oldest of three children, he was the only son of Andrew and Ann Elizabeth (Coggeshall) Chase and was born February 14, 1835, on the James Coggeshall farm on the West Main road. His entire life was spent here, the property having come down from the maternal grandfather. He was engaged in farming somewhat but mainly did repair work in a small blacksmith shop quite near the house. He never married and lived a quiet retired life with his sister, Mrs. Rhoda Chase, who is now left alone. Mr. Chase was a man of sterling Christian character, quiet and unassuming and took little part in public affairs. He had been in failing health for a year past and a great sufferer although patient and uncomplaining. He was ill in bed two days, however. Funeral services were held at his former home on Monday and were conducted by Rev. F. W. Goodman of St. Mary and Holy Cross Churches. The interment was in the old family burying ground not far from the house. The bearers were George C. Coggeshall, Joseph and William Coggeshall and Marshall Dennis.

Mr. John L. Simmons, who has been a

student in Washington, D. C., his father, Dr. Jeter, performed the ceremony. He remained in the City of Washington as organist of the Presbyterian Church and in addition to that he taught piano and violin. In April, 1910, his health failed and he then came home. His devoted wife came with him and was very attentive through all of his sickness which lasted nearly a year. He was confined to his bed about 13 weeks, during that time he did a great missionary work for Christ. He sent for those who were not saved and pleaded with them to meet him in Heaven.

He was a great sufferer. He said "I am willing to suffer if through it the Christian church and the community at large will be helped." He said that the church of Christ needed to get on higher ground, that God desired a deeper work of grace in those who belong to his church militant. "If my sickness and suffering will bring about a higher type of Christian living, with those who profess Christ and are in the church, I shall have served my mission. I am the Lord's whether I live or die; that is settled." He requested his father to call the family together every afternoon for an afternoon prayer-meeting. He told his father and mother of a special work that God had shown him, and it was his desire for them to take up the work.

A week before he passed to be with the Heavenly host of musicians he arranged with his parents for his funeral service, selecting his speakers, Rev. Wm. H. Thomas, pastor of Mt. Zion A. M. E. Church, and Rev. Elijah Richardson, pall-bearers, etc. One of the young men was not a Christian so he sent for him to come to his bedside and after telling him what he desired him to do, then asked him to meet him in Heaven. The young man promised that he would. One young man accepted Christ the day of the funeral, and in giving his experience said that it was through Walter Jeter's suffering, and patience in it, that brought him to a saving knowledge of Christ. His life has made a deep impression on many who knew him. Walter Jeter, although removed from a Christian home to the house not made with hands eternal in the Heavens, yet speaketh.—* * *

great sufferer all winter from acute rheumatism has been undergoing treatment by a specialist at a Boston Hospital and returned Friday last somewhat encouraged and improved. The same mode of treatment is to be continued at his home.

Mr. Philip Eaton, lay reader, and Rev. Arthur N. Peaslee, both of St. George's School, have conducted services at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel for two Sundays past. Rev. Mr. Gildwell will resume his duties at the chapel on Palm Sunday.

Saul's Holy Night will be given at St. Mary's Church on the evening of Good Friday by the church choir.

Mrs. Lilla Greenman has returned to the home of her daughter, Mrs. Reuben W. Peckham on Indian avenue after an absence of five months in the West and South.

The social or "Lecturer's Hour," at Aquidneck Grange next week, will be in charge of all the former Lecturers and is likely to prove an enjoyable affair.

Mr. Erlish Clarke Peckham, Middletown's oldest citizen, was carried to the police "home meeting day," in an automobile and out his vote as usual. He is in fairly good health aside from rheumatism and enjoyed the outing greatly as he seldom goes out. He had with him his gold headed cane presented by the Boston Post to the town's oldest citizen. He was 97 last November.

Benjamin Irwin, a gardener by trade, 62 years of age, was found dead on State street early Thursday morning by the officer covering the beat. Patrolman C. S. Sullivan was passing through the street on his regular rounds when he found Irwin clinging to a post in a kneeling position. Investigation showed that the man was dead, and permission was secured for the removal of the body. The remains were viewed by the medical examiner, and death was pronounced due to natural causes. He is survived by a widow, one son and one daughter.

There was a fire to a Pennsylvania Railroad barge in the harbor early Thursday morning, which might have proved serious. The flames were in the cabin and were discovered by the man on neighboring barges. Their cries for help brought the quartermaster's launch General Arnold to the scene and the streams from her pump quickly drownded the flames. The loss is estimated at about \$400.

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J. L. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

Office of the Town Clerk of New Shoreham, R. I., March 11, 1911. NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested in an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of

MARY A. HALL, late of New Shoreham, deceased, has been filed for probate and said instrument will be considered at the Court of Probate of the County of Newport, in said town, on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1911, at 10 o'clock p. m., at which time and place all persons interested may appear, if they see fit, and be heard in relation to the same.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Probate Clerk.

Office of the Town Clerk of New Shoreham, R. I., March 11, 1911. Estate of Sarah A. Rose.

WHITMAN W. LITTLEFIELD, Administrator of the estate of Sarah A. Rose, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, presents her first and final account with the estate of said deceased, for allowance; and the same is received and referred to the 3d day of April at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Probate Court Room, in said New Shoreham, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, R. I., SHERIFF'S OFFICE. BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number 1568, issued out of the Superior Court of Rhode Island, within and for the County of Newport, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1911, and returnable to the said Court, July 6th, A. D. 1911, upon a Judgment rendered by said Court on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1910, in favor of William E. King of the Town of Tiverton, in the County of Newport, and against the Tiverton Gas Company, a corporation chartered under the laws of the State of Rhode Island and located at said Tiverton, defendant, I have this day at 12 o'clock p. m., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendant, the Tiverton Gas Company, had in and to the said land, situate, lying and being in the County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and improved as follows: Situated by land of Abby Lake; Northwesterly by land of C. A. Hamblin; Westerly by Main Road, which leads from Tiverton to Fall River, and easterly by land of U. Hamblin. Be the said measurements more or less or however otherwise the same may be bounded and described. I have also, at the same time and place, levied the said execution upon that certain gas plant, the property of the said defendant, Tiverton Gas Company, located and situated in the said Town of Tiverton, and upon all gas mains, conduits, pipes, fittings, service connections, street lamps, lamp posts, oil pots, gate valves, service connections, joints, boxes and meters, and all apparatus and appliances in connection therewith, located and situated in or upon any and all lanes, alleys, streets, roads, highways and grounds in said Tiverton, and upon all the right, title and interest of the said Tiverton Gas Company in and to the same.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office, in said City of Newport in said County of Newport, at a clock noon, for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, to-wit: FRANK C. DEBLIN, Deputy Sheriff.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, April 8th, 1911.

Estate of Mary T. Austin.

AMORY AUSTIN, Guardian of the person and estate of Mary T. Austin, of full age, of said Newport, presents his sixteenth annual account with the estate of said ward, for allowance; and the same is received and referred to the twenty-fourth day of April, instant, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room, in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

PUBLIC HEARING.

Curfew Law.

Senate Chamber, Providence, April 4, 1911. The Committee on Special Legislation of the Senate will hear all persons interested in H. 133.

An Act to promote morality by establishing curfew regulations for certain minors.

In Committee Room No. 215, State House, on TUESDAY, April 11, 1911, upon the rising of the Senate.

LEON D. ANDREWS, Chairman.

ALVA H. HANBORN, Clerk.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

PUBLIC HEARING.

Threading Shuttles.

Senate, Providence, April 7, 1911. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate will hear all persons interested in

An Act forbidding the threading of shuttles with the use of the mouth.

In Committee Room No. 215, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of April, 1911, at 10 o'clock a. m.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Chairman.

JOHN W. SWEENEY, Clerk.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

PUBLIC HEARING.

State Police.

Senate, Providence, April 7, 1911. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate will hear all persons interested in

An Act providing for State Police.

In Committee Room No. 215, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of April, 1911, upon the rising of the Senate.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Chairman.

JOHN W. SWEENEY, Clerk.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

PUBLIC HEARING.

Tuberculin Test.

Senate, Providence, April 7, 1911. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate will hear all persons interested in

An Act requiring all cattle brought into the State to be submitted to the Tuberculin Test, so called.

In Committee Room No. 215, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of April, 1911, at 10 o'clock p. m.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Chairman.

JOHN W. SWEENEY, Clerk.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

PUBLIC HEARING.

House of Representatives.

Providence, April 6, 1911. The Committee on Corporations of the House of Representatives will hear all persons interested in the bill entitled

"An Act in amendment of an act entitled 'An act to incorporate the Southern New England Railway Company passed at the January session of the General Assembly A. D. 1910'."

In Room 313, State House, Providence, on WEDNESDAY, April 12th, 1911, at 1:30 o'clock p. m.

HORACE N. HAZARD, Chairman.

J. J. ROSENFELD, Clerk.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

Carr's List.

The Golden Silence,

C. N. & A. M. Williamson.

Glamourie,

By William Samuel Johnson.

Adventure,

By Jack London.

The Lure of the Antique,

By Walter A. Dyer.

The Second Wife,

By Thompson Buchanan.

PRAYER AND HYMNALS,

ALSO EASTER CARDS

DAILY NEWS BUILDING